for example:

들　＋　　다　[tut da] hear
stem　　_ending_

○ 들어 [tur o] hearing
들＋어 (어—_connecting ending of method or means_)

The last consonant ㄷ of the stem 듣 of the verb 듣다 is changed to ㄹ before the connecting ending of method or means 어 which begins with a vowel.

○ 들으니 [turuni] as hear
들＋으＋니 (으—_link-vowel_ 니—_connecting ending of cause_)

The last consonant ㄷ of the stem 듣 of the verb 듣다 is changed to ㄹ before the connecting ending of cause 니 which requires the link-vowel 으.

3. The last consonant ㅂ [p] of the stem of the verb or adjective is partly changed to 오[o]／우[u] before an ending which begins with a vowel and before an ending which requires the link-vowel 으 [u].

for example:

돕　＋　다　[top da]　help
stem　_ending_

○ 도 와 [towa] helping
도 ＋ 오 ＋ 아 (아—_connecting ending of method or means_)

The last consonant ㅂ of the stem 돕 of the verb 돕다 is changed to 오 before the connecting ending of method or means 아 which begins with a vowel.
도와 (_after contracting the syllables_ 오 _and_ 아)

○ 도우니 [touni] as help
도 ＋ 우 ＋ 니 (니 — _connecting ending of cause_)

The last consonant ㅂ of the stem 돕 of the verb 돕다

is changed to 우 before the connecting ending of cause 니 which requires the link-vowel 으.

4. The last syllable 르[ru] of the stem 누르[nuru] of the adjective 누르다[nuruda], the last syllable 르[ru] of the stem 푸르[puru] of the adjective 푸르다[puruda] and the last syllable 르[ru] of the stem 이르[iru] of the verb 이르다[iruda] are changed to 르[ru] ㄹ[r] before an ending which begins with a vowel.

for example:

누르　　＋　　다　[nuru da] golden
stem　　　_ending_

누 ＋ 르ㄹ ＋ 어 (어—_connecting ending of method or means_)

The last syllable 르 of the stem 누르 of the adjective 누르다 is changed to 르ㄹ before the connecting ending of method or means 어 which begins with a vowel.

누르러 (_after contracting the sound_ ㄹ _and the syllable_ 어)

for example:

푸르　＋　　다　[puru da]　blue
stem　　_ending_

푸 ＋ 르ㄹ ＋ 었 ＋ 다 (었—_ending of the past tense_ 다—_low declarative form of the final ending of the adjective_)

The last syllable 르 of the stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르다 is changed to 르ㄹ before the ending of the past tense 었 which begins with a vowel.

푸르렀다 (_after contracting the sound_ ㄹ _and the syllable_ 었)

for example:

이르 + 다　[iru da]　arrive
stem　　ending

이 + 르르 + 어라　(어라—*low imperative form*
of the final ending of the verb)

The last syllable 르 of the stem 이르 of the verb 이르
다 is changed to 르르 before the low imperative form
of the final ending of the verb 어라 which　begins
with a vowel.

이르러라　(*after contracting the sound* 르 *and*
the syllable 어)

5. The last sound ㄹ [l] of　the　stem　of the verb　or
adjective disappears before an ending which begins with
ㄴ [n] or ㅂ [p] and before the ending　시 [si] or 오 [o].
for example:

울 + 다　[ul da] weep
stem　　ending

○ 우는　[unun] weeping
우 + 는　(는—*attributive ending of the verb in its*
present tense)

The last sound ㄹ of the stem 울 of the verb　울다
disappears before the attributive ending of the verb
in its present tense 는 which begins with ㄴ.

○ 웁니다　[umnida] weep
우 + ㅂ니다 (ㅂ니다—*most deferential declarative form of*
the final ending of the verb)

The last sound ㄹ of the stem 울 of the verb 울다 di-
sappears before the most deferential declarative fo-
rm of the final ending of the verb ㅂ니다 which be-
gins with ㅂ.

웁니다　(*after contracting the syllable* 우 *and the sound* ㅂ)

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○ 우시며　[usimyo]　weep and
우 + 시 + 며　(시—*ending of respect*
며—*copulative connecting ending*)

The last sound ㄹ of the stem 울 of the verb 울다 di-
sappears before the ending of respect 시.

○ 우오　[uo] weep
우 + 오　(오—*middle declarative form of*
the final ending of the verb)

The last sound ㄹ of the stem 울 of the verb 울다
disappears before the middle declarative form of the
final ending of the verb 오.

6. The last sound ㅅ [t] of the stem of the verb or a-
djective disappears before an ending which begins
with a vowel and before an ending which requires
the link vowel 으.

for example:
낫 + 다　[nat da] cure
stem　　ending

○ 나아서　[naaso] curing
나 + 아 + 서 (아—*connecting ending of method*
or means 서—*emphasizing ending*)

The last sound ㅅ of the stem 낫 of　the　verb　낫다
disappears before the connecting ending of method
or means 아서 which begins with a vowel.

○ 나으며　[naumyo] cure and
나 + 으 + 며 (으—*link-vowel* 며—*copulative*
connecting ending)

The last sound ㅅ of the stem 낫 of the verb 낫다
disappears before the copulative connecting ending

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며 which requires the link-vowel 으.

7. The last sound ㅎ [h] of the stem of an adjective disappears before an ending which begins with a vowel.

for example:

빨갛 + 다 [bbalga ta] red
stem   *ending*

빨가오 [bbalgao] red

빨가 + 오 (오—*middle declarative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

The last sound ㅎ of the stem 빨갛 of the adjective 빨갛다 disappears before the middle declarative form of the final ending of the adjective 오 which begins with a vowel.

LESSON 14

THE PARTS OF THE SENTENCE

197 There are eleven parts of the sentence in Korean.

1. The predicate
2. The subject
3. The object
4. The quotation
5. The adverbial modifier
6. The attribute
7. The form of address
8. The parenthesis
9. The exclamatory word
10. The conjunctive
11. The appended modifier

198 The part of the sentence as a unit performs its own function in the sentence, but its composition differs. Accordingly the simple part of the sentence and the expanded part of the sentence are distinguished.

199 The simple part of the sentence is the part of the sentence which consists of an independent word or of a combination of words which is used as one word.

for example:

조선은*¹ 아름다운*² 나라이다.*³ [chosonun arumdaun naraida] Korea a beautiful country is	Korea is a beautiful country.

explanation:

*₁ 조선 + 은
    noun   *auxiliary ending*

조선은 is the subject which consists of the noun 조선 and the auxiliary ending 은.

조선은 is the simple part of sentence which consists of one independent word.

*₂ 아름답 + 다 [arumdap da] beautiful
    stem   *ending*

아름다+우+ㄴ [(ㄴ—*attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense*) *after exchanging the sound* ㅂ *for the syllable* 우(*refer to* 196)]

아름다운 (*after contracting the syllable* 우 *and the sound* ㄴ)

아름다운 is the attribute which consists of the adjective 아름다운.

아름다운 is the simple part of sentence which consists of one independent word.

나라 + 이 + 다 (이—*exchanging ending* 다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

나라이다 is the predicate which consists of the noun 나라, the exchanging ending 이 and the low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form 다.

나라이다 is the simple part of sentence which consists of one independent word.

200 The expanded part of the sentence is the part of the sentence which is formed by the syntactical combination of two or more independent words.

for example:

사람은　　　　자연과　　　　사회의*¹ [saramun　chayon·gwa sahoeui the man　nature and society of 주인이며　　　　　세상에서 chuinimyo　　　sesang·eso the master is and　the world in 가장　　귀중하고　　　가장 kajang　kwijunghago　kajang most　precious and　most 힘있는*²　　존재이다. himinnun　chonjaeida] powerful　being is	Man is the master of nature and society and the most precious and powerful being in the world.

explanation:

　*₁ 자연＋과 사회＋의 (자연—*noun* 과—*ending of the coordinative case* 사회—*noun* 의—*genitive ending*)
　자연과 사회의 is the syntactical combination of two independent words 자연 and 사회.
　자연과 사회의 is the expanded part of the sentence.

　*₂ 세상＋에서 가장 귀중하＋고 가장 힘＋있＋는
　(세상—*noun* 에서—*locative ending* 가장—*adverb* 귀중하—*stem of the adjective* 귀중하다 고—*copulative connecting ending* 가장—*adverb* 힘—*noun* 있—*stem of the verb* 있다 는—*attributive ending of the verb in its present tense*
　The above-mentioned combination of words is the syntactical combination of two or more independent words and the expanded part of the sentence.

THE PREDICATE

201 The predicate is the part of the sentence which is used to express the action, state or character of an object.

The predicate answers the question of *"who is?"*, *"what is?" "how does?"* or *"how is?"* in the sentence.

for example:

○ (who is?)

우리는　　관광객들입니다. [urinun　kwan·gwang·gaekdurimnida] we　　　tourits are	We are tourists.

○ (what is?)

함흥은 [hamhung·un Hamhung 공업도시이다. kong·opdosiida] an industrial city is	Hamhung is an industrial city.

○ (how does?)

그는　　파시즘을 [kunun　pasijumul he　　　the fascism 반대하여　　싸웠다. pandaehayo　ssawotda] opposing　　fought	He fought against fascism.

○ (how is?)

조선의　　가을하늘은 [chosonui　kaulhanurun Korea of　autumn sky 끝없이　　맑다. ggudopsi　makda] endlessly　clear	The autumn sky in Korea is extremely clear.

202 The predicates are classified　as the final predicate

and the connecting predicate.

1. The final predicate
   The final predicate comes at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.
   The final predicate is expressed as follows:

1) The final form of a word becomes the final predicate.
   for example:

   저는   영국으로   돌아갑니다.*   I go back to
   [chonun yong·guguro toragamnida]   England.
   I   England to   go back

   explanation:

   * 돌아가 + 다 [toraga da] go back
     stem   *ending*

   돌아가 + ㅂ니다 (ㅂ니다 — *most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)
   돌아갑니다 (*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㅂ)
   The final form 돌아갑니다 of the verb 돌아가다 lies at the end of the sentence and becomes the final predicate.

2) The connecting form of a word becomes the final predicate.

   for example:

   동무는   래일   You leave for London
   [tongmunun   raeil   tomorrow, don't you?
   comrade   tomorrow
   런던으로   떠난다면서*?
   londonuro ddonandamyonso]
   London for leave and?

   explanation:

   * 떠나 + 다 [ddona da] leave
     stem   *ending*
   떠나 + ㄴ다 + 면서 (ㄴ다 — *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb* 면서 — *copulative connect-*

   ing ending)
   떠난다면서 (*after contracting the syllable* 나 *and the sound* ㄴ)
   The connecting form 떠난다면서 of the verb 떠나다 comes at the end of the sentence and becomes the final predicate.

3) The final predicate is also formed by attaching an exchanging ending to the stem of the word.

   for example:

   저녁에   모임이   있음*.   There is a meet-
   [chonyoge   moimi   issum]   ing in the evening.
   the evening in a meeting is

   explanation:

   * 있   +   다 [it da] be
     stem   *ending*

   있 + 으 + ㅁ (으 — *link-vowel* ㅁ — *exchanging ending*)
   있 음 (*after contracting the syllable* 으 *and the sound* ㅁ)
   The substantive form 있음 of the verb 있다 comes at the end of the sentence and becomes the final predicate.

4) Sometimes, a word without any ending becomes the final predicate.

   for example:

   우리는   영용한   We are the heroic and
   [urinun yong·yonghan   brave Korean People's
   we   heroic and brave   Army.
   조선인민군*.
   chosoninmin·gun]
   Korean People's Army

   explanation:

   * 조선 + 인민 + 군
     noun   *noun*   *noun*

   The noun 조선인민군 lies at the end of the sentence and becomes the final predicate.

2. The connecting predicate lies before the final predicate.

The connecting predicate expresses that a sentence is not closed yet and connects two units of the sentence.

The connecting predicate is usually expressed by the connecting form.

1) The connecting form of a word becomes the connecting predicate.

for example:

하늘은	푸르고*	내 마음	The sky is blue and
[hanurun	purugo	nae maum	I am merry.
the sky	blue and	my heart	
즐겁다.			
chulgopda]			
merry			

explanation:

* 푸르 + 다 [puru da] blue
  stem   *ending*
  푸르 + 고 (고—*copulative connecting ending*)
  The connecting form 푸르고 of the adjective 푸르다 becomes the connecting predicate.

2) The final form of a word becomes the connecting predicate.

for example:

날이	밝았다*,	안개가	자욱하다.	The day has
[nari	palgatda	an·gaega	chaukada]	dawned, the
the day	dawned	the fog	dense	fog is dense.

explanation:

* 밝 + 다 [pak da] dawn
  stem   *ending*
  밝 + 았 + 다 (았—*ending of the past tense* 다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)
  The final form 밝았다 of the verb 밝다 becomes the connecting predicate.

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3) In Korean there are nouns and adverbs which perform the function of connection. Some such nouns are 동시[tongsi] "same time", 반면[panmyon] "contrary", 한편[hanpyon] "one side", 일방[ilbang] "one side", 이상[isang] "over" and 한[han] "limit", etc. And we can cite 겸[kyom] "and concurrently" as an example of such adverbs.

Those words become the connecting predicate together with the attributive form of the word which lies before them.

for example:

그는	소설가인		He is both a novelist
[kunun	sosolgain		and a poet.
he	a novelist being		
동시에*		시인이다.	
tongsie		siinida]	
the same time at		a poet is	

explanation:

* 소설가 + 이 + ㄴ 동시 + 에
  (소설가—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* ㄴ—*attributive ending of the verbal form in its present tense* 동시—*noun* 에—*dative ending*)

  소설가인 동시에 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㄴ)

203 Between the connecting predicate and the final predicate such a phenomenon is found as the grammatical meaning which is expressed in the final predicate has something to do with the connecting predicate. It is expressed as follows:

1. By the ending of respect

for example:

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아버지는 나의 말을
[abojinun naui marul
the father my word
듣고* 이렇게 말씀하시였다.
tutgo iroke malssumhasiyotda]
heard thus said

| | Father listened to me and said thus. |

explanation:

∗ 듣 + 다 [tut da] hear
  stem *ending*

듣 + 고 (고—*copulative connecting ending*)
The meaning of respect which must be expressed in the connecting form 듣고 of the verb 듣다 has been expressed by the ending of respect 시 in the final form 말씀하시였다 of the verb 말씀하다.

2. By the ending of the tense

for example:

바람은 불어도*
[paramun purodo
the wind blew although
세지 않았다.
seji anatda]
strong not was

| | Although the wind blew, it was not strong. |

explanation:

∗ 불 + 다 [pul da] blow
  stem *ending*

불 + 어도 (어도—*connecting ending of condition*)
The meaning of the past which must be expressed in the connecting form 불어도 of the verb 불다 has been expressed by the ending of the past tense 았 in the final form 않았다 of the adjective 않다.

3. By the final ending

for example:

춤을 추고* 노래를
[chumul chugo noraerul
the dance dance and the song

| | Let us dance and sing! |

부릅시다.
purupsida]
sing!

explanation:

∗ 추 + 다 [chu da] dance
  stem *ending*

추 + 고 (고—*copulative connecting ending*)
The meaning of suggestion which must be expressed in the connecting form 추고 of the verb 추다 has been expressed by the ending of the most deferential suggestive form ㅂ시다 in the final form 부릅시다 of the verb 부르다.

4. By the word which is used as an auxiliary

for example:

우리는 이 달의
[urinun i darui
we this month of
생산계획도
saengsan·gyehoekdo
production plan also
완수하고*1 래달의
wansuhago raedarui
fulfil and next month of
생산계획도
saengsan·gyehoekdo
production plan also
완수하고야 말것이다*2.
wansuhagoya malgosida]
fulfil surely shall

| | We shall surely fulfil the production plan for this month as well as next month. |

explanation:

∗₁ 완수하 + 다 [wansuha da] fulfil
   stem *ending*

완수하 + 고 (고—*copulative connecting ending*)
The modal meaning of conviction which must be expressed in the connecting form 완수하고 of the verb 완수하

다 has been expressed by the word 말겠이다 which is used as an auxiliary.

*₂ 완수하 + 다 [wansuha da] fulfil
  stem   *ending*

완수하 + 고 + 야 말다 [wansuha go ya malda] fulfil surely (고—*copulative connecting ending* 야—*auxiliary ending of emphasis* 말다—*verb which is used as an auxiliary*)

완수하 + 고 + 야 말 + 것 + 이 + 다 (것—*incomplete noun* 이—*exchanging ending* 다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

When the connecting predicate and the final predicate are related to different subjects, there is no relation in the grammatical meaning between the connecting predicate and the final predicate.

for example:

그는 왔으니까 저는	As he came, I will go.
[kunun wassunigga chonun	
he came as I	
가겠습니다.	
kagetsumnida]	
go will	

explanation:

The person who came is he, and the person who will go is I.

Therefore, there is no relation in grammatical meaning between the connecting predicate 왔으니까 and the final predicate 가겠습니다.

THE SUBJECT

204 The subject is the doer of the action, etc. expressed by the predicate.

But the subject can be omitted in some cases.

The subject is expressed mainly by the noun, **pronoun,** numeral or the substantive.

1. The subject is expressed by attaching one of the following endings to the word:
   the nominative ending 께서[ggeso], 가[ka] or 이[i]
   the ending which is used as the ending of the case 란 [ran] or 이란[iran]
   the auxiliary ending 는[nun]/ㄴ[n] or 은[un]

for example:

○ 아버지 께서* 오신다.	Father comes.
[aboji ggeso osinda]	
father comes	

explanation:

* 아버지+께서 (아버지—*noun* 께서—*nominative ending*)
The subject 아버지께서 is expressed by attaching the nominative ending 께서 to the noun 아버지.

○ 제가* 가겠습니다.	I will go.
[chega kagetsumnida]	
I go will	

explanation:

* 제 + 가 (제—*pronoun* 가—*nominative ending*)

The subject 제가 is expressed by attaching the nominative ending 가 to the pronoun 제.

○ 지구 란 * 태양계의	The earth is one
[chiguran taeyang·gyeui	of the planets of
the earth the solar system of	the solar system.
한 행성이다.	
han haengsong·ida]	
a planet is	

explanation:

* 지구 + 란 (지구—*noun* 란—*ending which is used as the ending of the case*)

The subject 지구란 is expressed by attaching the ending 란, which is used as the ending of the case, to the noun 지구.

○ 오늘의 날씨는 어떻습니까? | What's the
[onurui   nalssinun   oddosumnigga] | weather like
today of   the weather how is? | today?

explanation:

* 날씨 + 는 (날씨—*noun*、는—*auxiliary ending*)

The subject 날씨는 is expressed by attaching the auxiliary ending 는 to the noun 날씨.

2. The locative ending 에서 [eso] is also used for the subject when a collective object is expressed.

for example:

이 해에도   우리 농장에서* | Our farm produced
[i haeedo   uri nongjang·eso | a lot of vegetables
this year in also our   farm in | this year, too.
많은 남새를   생산했다. |
manun namsaerul saengsan haetda] |
much vegetable produced |

explanation:

* The subject 우리 농장에서 is expressed by attaching the locative ending 에서 to the noun 농장.

3. A word without ending becomes the subject.
Such a subject is often used in poems or scenarios.

for example:

저 노래*₁ 우리에게는*₂ | That song will give
[cho norae uriegenun | courage to us but
that song   us to | fear to the enemy.

용기를   주고   원쑤에게는 |
yong·girul chugo   wonssuegenun |
the courage give and to the enemy |
공포를   주리라*₃ ! |
kongporul   churira] |
the fear   give will ! |

explanation:

*₁ The noun 노래 is used as a subject without ending. The noun 노래 is in absolute case.

*₂ 우리 + 에게 + 는 (우리—*personal pronoun* 에게—*dative ending* 는—*auxiliary ending*)

*₃ 주 + 다 [chu da] give
 stem ending
 주 + 리라 (리라—*middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)
 리라 expresses surmise.

THE OBJECT

205 The object expresses the object which makes up the action or state expressed by the predicate.

The object implies such a content as answers the following question:
whom? what? to whom? to what? by whom? in what? with what? or (more) than who? (more) than what?

for example:

○ (whom?)
나는   매일   그를* 만난다. | I meet him
[nanun maeil kurul mannanda] | everyday.
I   everyday him meet |

explanation:

* The object 그를 makes up the action which is expressed

by the predicate 만난다.

○ (what?)

저는	커피를*	마십니다.	I drink a cup of
[chonun	kopirul	[masimnida]	coffee.
I	coffee	drink	

explanation:

✳ The object 커피를 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 마십니다.

○ (to whom?)

그는	나에게*	이	책을	주었다.	He gave me
[kunun	naege	i	chegul	chuotda]	this book.
he	me to	this	book	gave	

explanation:

✳ The object 나에게 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 주었다.

○ (to what?)

나는	공장에*	간다.	I go to the factory.
[nanun	kongjang·e	kanda]	
I	the factory to	go	

explanation:

✳ The object 공장에 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 간다.

○ (by whom?)

나는	그에게서*	강의를	I attend his lecture.
[nanun	kuegeso	kang·uirul	
I	him by	lecture	
받는다.			
pannunda]			
get			

explanation:

✳ The object 그에게서 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 받는다.

○ (in what?)

저는	런던에서*	삽니다.	I live in London.
[chonun	londoneso	samnida]	
I	London in	live	

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explanation:

✳ The object 런던에서 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 삽니다.

○ (to whom?)

우리는 가장 행복한	We have become the
[urinun kajang haengbokan	happiest people.
we the happiest.	
인민으로* 되였다.	
inminuro toeyotda]	
people became	

explanation:

✳ The object 인민으로 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 되였다.

○ (with what?)

나는	톱으로*	I cut the wood with a
[nanun	toburo	saw.
I	a saw with	
나무를	벤다.	
namurul	penda]	
the wood	cut	

explanation:

✳ The object 톱으로 makes up the action which is expressed by the predicate 벤다.

○ [(more) than who?]

그는	나보다*	크다.	He is bigger than I.
[kunun	naboda	kuda]	
he	I than	big	

explanation:

✳ The object 나보다 makes up the state which is expressed by the predicate 크다.

○ [(more) than what?]

이	집은	저	This house is bigger
[i	chibun	cho	than that one.
this	house	that	

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집보다* 크다.
[chipboda   kuda]
house than big

explanation:

＊ The object 저 집보다 makes up the state which is ex-
pressed by the predicate 크다.

206 The object is usually expressed by the noun, pronoun,
numeral or the substantive.

1. The object is expressed by attaching the ending of
the case or the auxiliary ending to the word.

for example:

○ 저는   차를* | I prefer to drink
[chonun   charul | tea.
I   tea
즐겨   마십니다.
chulgyo   masimnida]
for preference drink

explanation:

＊ The object 차를 is expressed by attaching the accusative
ending 를 to the noun 차.

○ 저는   평양에서*₁ | I go from Pyongyang
[chonun pyongyang·eso | to London.
I   Pyongyang from
런던 까지*₂   갑니다.
london·ggaji kamnida]
London to   go

explanation:

＊₁ The object 평양에서 is expressed by attaching the lo-
cative ending 에서 to the noun 평양.

＊₂ The object 런던까지 is expressed by attaching the auxil-
iary ending 까지 to the noun 런던.

2. The object is expressed without attaching any ending
of the case to the word.

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for example:

저는   사이다*   마십니다. | I drink a glass of
[chonun saida   masimnida] | lemonade.
I   lemonade drink

explanation:

＊ The object 사이다 has no ending of the case.

3. The object is expressed by attaching to itself the wo-
rd which is used as an auxiliary such as 위하여[wihayo]
"for", 대하여[taehayo] "for", 의하여[uihayo] "through",
관하여[kwanhayo] "about" and 말미암아[malmiama]"because of".

for example:

조국을   위하여*   싸우자. | Let us fight for
[chogugul   wihayo   ssauja] | the fatherland!
the fatherland for let us fight!

explanation:

＊ The object 조국을 위하여 is expressed by attaching to
the word 조국을 the word 위하여 which is used as an
auxiliary.

THE QUOTATION

207 The quotation expresses the object or additional des-
cription which is introduced to give a concrete expla-
nation of the predicate.

for example:

○ (who he is?)

그는   나에게 김동무가 | He said to me that
[kunun   na·ege kimdongmuga | Comrade Kim was a
he   me to   Kim comrade | football player.
축구선수라고*   말하였다.
chukgusonsurago malhayotda]
football player   was said

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explanation:

＊ The quotation 김동무가 축구선수라고 expresses that com-rade Kim was a football player.

○ （what it is?）

그는 나에게 이것이 그의	He said to me
[kunun na·ege igosi ku·ui	that this was his
he me to that this his	school.
학교라고＊ 말하였다.	
hakgyorago malhayotda]	
school was said	

explanation:

＊ The quotation 이것이 그의 학교라고 expresses that this was his school.

○ （how man does?）

그는 열심히 공부하자고＊	He was determined
[kunun yolsimi kongbuhajago	to study hard.
he hard to study	
결심하였다.	
kyolsimhayotda]	
determined	

explanation:

＊ The quotation 열심히 공부하자고 expresses to study hard.

208 The quotation is expressed as follows:

1. The quotation is expressed by ―라고[―rago] (―이라고[-ir-ago]). ―느냐고[-nunyago], ―ㄴ가고[―ngago] and ―다고[―da-go] which are formed by attaching the connecting ending 고[go] to the final form of the word.

for example:

그들은 금강산이	They admired Mt.
[kudurun kumgangsani	Kumgang very much for
they Mt. Kumgang	it's supreme natural
대자연의	beauty.
taejayonui	
the great nature of	

으뜸가는	
uddumganun	
the best being	
아름다움이라고＊ 못내	
arumdaumirago monnae	
beauty is that very	
감탄하였다.	
kamtanhayotda]	
admired	

explanation:

＊ The quotation 금강산이 대자연의 으뜸가는 아름다움이라고 is expressed by the connecting form ―이라고.

2. The quotation is expressed by the final form of the word with such final endings as 다[da], 자[ja] and 느냐[nunya].

for example:

그 아이는 《아버지다》＊	That child shouted:
[ku ainun abojida	"Father's coming".
that child "father is"	
소리쳤다.	
sorichotda]	
shouted	

explanation:

＊ The quotation 《아버지다》 is expressed by the final form with the final ending 다 of the verbal form of the noun 아버지.

3. The quotation is expressed by attaching 하고[hago] to the quotated word.

The quotated word is put in quotation marks.

for example:

나는 그에게 《고맙습니다！》	I said to him:
[nanun kuege komapsumnida	"Thank you".
I him to "Thank you"	

하고 말하였다.
[hago malhayotda]
    said

THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER

209 The adverbial modifier defines the grade or form of the action or state to be expressed by the predicate or adds the modality to the aforementioned content.

for example:

| 그는 빨리 걷는다. [kunun bballi konnunda] he fast goes | He goes fast. |

210 The adverbial modifier is usually expressed by the adverb or by a form of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective.

ㄴ. The adverbial modifier form of the verb or adjective becomes the adverbial modifier.

for example:

| 그는 밤이 깊도록* [kunun pami kipdorok] he the night deep till 공부한다. kongbuhanda] studies | He studies till late at night. |

explanation:

 * 깊 + 다 [kip da] deep
  stem *ending*

 깊 + 도록 (도록—*ending of the adverbial modifier*)

2. The adverb or the noun used adverbially becomes the adverbial modifier.

1) All adverbs except the connecting adverb such as 및 [mit] "and" and 겸 [kyom] "and concurrently" become the adverbial modifier.

for example:

| 그는 조선말을 아주* 잘한다. [kunun chosonmarul aju chal handa] he Korean very well speaks | He speaks very well in Korean. |

explanation:

 * The adverb 아주 becomes the adverbial modifier.

2) The noun used adverbially becomes the adverbial modifier without ending.

for example:

| 그는 나를 적극* [kunun narul chokguk he me actively 돕는다. tomnunda] helps | He actively helps me. |

explanation:

 * The noun 적극 used adverbially becomes the adverbial modifier.

3) The noun in the form —적[—jok] with the instrumental ending 로[ro] or without ending becomes the adverbial modifier.

for example:

| 그는 나를 적극적으로* [kunun narul chokgukjoguro he me actively 돕는다. tomnunda] helps | He actively helps me. |

explanation:

＊ 적극적 ＋ 으 ＋ 로 (으-*link-vowel* 로-*instrumental*
ending)

3. The following become the adverbial modifier:

  1) The incomplete nouns such as 채[chae] "just as it
  is", 대로[taero] "as" and 족족[chokjok] "every time" are
  attached to the attributive form of the word and be-
  come the adverbial modifier.

   for example:

우리는	곰을	산채로＊	잡았다.	We captured
[urinun	komul	sanchaero	chabatda]	the bear alive.
we	the bear	alive	captured	

   explanation:

    ＊ 살 ＋ 다 [sal da] live
      stem   *ending*

    사 ＋ ㄴ ＋ 채 ＋ 로 [(ㄴ-*attributive ending of the*
    verb in its past tense 채-*incomplete noun "just as it*
    is" 로-*instrumental ending*) *after disappearance of*
    the sound ㄹ (*refer to* 196)]
    산채로 (*after contracting the syllable* 사 *and the sound* ㄴ)

  2) The repeated connecting forms such as ㅡ나 ㅡ나[ㅡna
   ㅡna]
   ㅡ든 ㅡ든[ㅡdun ㅡdun] and ㅡ거나 ㅡ거나[ㅡgona ㅡgona] beco-
   me the adverbial modifier.

   for example:

그가	가든 안가든＊	Not depending
[kuga	kadun angadun	on it, whether
he	whether goes or not goes or	he goes or not,
나는	간다.	I go.
nanun	kanda]	
I	go	

   explanation:

    ＊ 가 ＋ 다 [ka da] go
      stem   *ending*

가 ＋ 든 안＋가 ＋ 든 (든-*disjunctive connecting en-*
  ding 안-*adverb of negation* 든-*disjunctive connecting*
  ending)

THE ATTRIBUTE

211 The attribute comes before attributed words and de-
  fines their character or denomination or expresses
  their belonging.

   for example:

우리 청년들은	Our youths are the
[uri chongnyondurun	generation making
our youths	revolution, the
혁명하는＊¹	fighting generation
hyongmyonghanun	and the generation
revolution making	marching forward.
세대이며	
sedaeimyo	
generation are and	
투쟁하는＊² 세대이며	
tujaenghanun sedaeimyo	
fighting generation are and	
전진하는＊³ 세대이다.	
chonjinhanun sedaeida]	
marching forward generation are	

explanation:

  ＊₁ 혁명하 ＋ 다 [hyongmyongha da]   the revolution
     stem   *ending*   make

   혁명하 ＋ 는 (는ㅡ*attributive ending of the verb in its*
   present tense)

  ＊₂ 투쟁하 ＋ 다 [tujaengha da]   fight
     stem   *ending*

   투쟁하 ＋ 는 (는ㅡ*attributive ending of the verb in its*
   present tense)

전진하 + 다 [jonjinha da] march forward
    stem   *ending*

전진하 + 는 (는—*attributive ending of the verb in its
present tense*)

212 The attribute is expressed as follows:

1. The attributive form of words becomes the attribute.
  1) The attributive form of the verb or adjective becomes
  the attribute.

    for example:

그 때는	따뜻한*	It was a warm spring
[ku ddaenun	ddaddutan	day.
that time	warm	
봄날이였다.		
pomnariyotda]		
a spring day was		

    explanation:

      * 따뜻하 + 다 [ddadduta da] warm
         stem   *ending*

      따뜻하 + ㄴ (ㄴ—*attributive ending of the adjective
      in its present tense*)

      따뜻한 (*after contracting the syllable* 하 *and sound* ㄴ)

  2) The attributive form of some verbs which are used as
  an auxiliary becomes the attribute.

    for example:

그는	자기	고향에	He talked about his own
[kunun	chagi	kohyang·e	native place.
he	own	native place	
대한*	이야기를	하였다.	
taehan	iyagirul	hayotda]	
about	the story	did	

    explanation:

      대하 + 다 [taeha da] be confronted(*verb which is
      stem   *ending*   *used as an auxiliary*)

대하 + ㄴ (ㄴ—*attributive ending of the verb in its
   past tense*)
대한 (*after contracting the syllable* 하 *and the sound* ㄴ)

2. All pre-nouns become attribute.

    for example:

선생은	매* 학생의	The teacher called
[sonsaeng·un	mae haksaeng·ui	the name of each
the teacher	each pupil of	pupil.
이름을	불렀다.	
irumul	pullotda]	
name	called	

    explanation:

      * 매   학생 + 의 (매—*pre-noun* 학생—*noun* 의—*genitive
        ending*)
      The pre-noun 매 is the attribute to the noun 학생.

3. The noun, pronoun, numeral or the substantive becomes
  the attribute.
  1) Without ending

    for example:

저것이	우리*	집이다.	That is our house.
[chogosi	uri	chibida]	
that	our	house is	

    explanation:

      * 우리 집 + 이 + 다 (우리—*personal pronoun*   집—
        noun 이—*exchanging ending* 다—*low declarative form of
        the final ending of the verbal form*)
    The personal pronoun 우리 is the attribute to the noun 집.
    The genitive ending 의 of the personal pronoun 우리, which
    is in the genitive, is omitted.

  2) With the genitive ending

    for example:

저것이 우리의* 집이다. | That is our house.
[chogosi uriui chibida]
that our house is

explanation:

    * 우리 + 의 집 + 이 + 다 (우리 - *personal pronoun*
의 - *genitive ending* 집 - *noun* 이 - *exchanging ending* 다 -
*low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal
form*)

    The personal pronoun in the genitive 우리의 is the attribute to the noun 집.

4. The adverb becomes the attribute.
  1) Without ending

    for example:
    붕붕* 벌소리 | a bee's buzzing sound
    [pungbung polsori]
    buzz bee sound

    explanation:

      * 붕붕 벌소리 (붕붕 - *adverb* 벌소리 - *noun*)
      The adverb 붕붕 is the attribute to the noun 벌소리.

  2) With the genitive ending

    for example:
    스스로의* 가책 | One's own reproach
    [susuroui kachaek]
    one's own reproach

    explanation:

      * 스스로 + 의 가책 (스스로 - *adverb* 의 - *genitive ending* 가책 -
      noun)
      The adverb 스스로 with the genitive ending 의 is the attribute to the noun 가책.

THE FORM OF ADDRESS

213 The form of address is the word with which the

speaker calls the person addressed.

  for example:
  조국이여, 영원히 번영하라! | Fatherland, prosper
  [chogugiyo yong·woni ponyonghara] | forever!
  fatherland forever prosper!

214 The form of address is expressed as follows:

1. A word with the vocative ending becomes the form of address.

  for example:
  전우들이여*, 동지들에게 | Comrades-in-arms!
  [chonuduriyo tongjidurege | We send militant
  comrades-in-arms comrades to | greetings to you!
  뜨거운 전투적 인사를
  ddugoun chontujok insarul
  warm militant greetings
  보냅니다!
  ponaemnida]
  send

  explanation:

    * 전우 + 들 + 이여 (전우 - *noun* 들 - *plural ending*
    이여 - *vocative ending*)

2. A word without ending becomes the form of address.

  for example:
  김동무*! 잘 가게! | Comrade Kim!
  [kimdongmu chal kage] | Good-bye!
  Kim comrade well go!

  explanation:

    * 김동무!
    noun

  The word 김동무 has no ending and becomes the form of address.

THE PARENTHENSIS

215 The parenthesis is the part of sentence which is in-

serted to express the source of the fact about which a person is talking or to give an additional explanation in the sentence.

for example:

듣건대* 김동무는	They say Comrade Kim
[tutgondae kimdongmunun	is a top student.
they say Kim comrade	
최우등생이다.	
choeudungsaeng·ida]	
a top student is	

explanation:

* 듣건대 is the parenthesis.

216 The parenthesis is expressed as follows:

1. The connecting form of the word becomes parenthesis.

for example:

말하자면* 김동무는	Comrade Kim is a top
[malhajamyon kimdongmunun	student, so to speak.
so to speak Kim comrade	
최우등생이다.	
choeudungsaeng·ida]	
a top student is	

explanation:

* 말하 + 다 [malha da] speak
  stem   ending

말하 + 자면 (자면—*connecting ending of condition*)

The connecting form 말하자면 of the verb 말하다 becomes the parenthesis.

2. Phrases become parenthesis.

for example:

보는바와 같이* 우리	As you see, our foot-
[ponunbawa kachi uri	ball players won.
as see our	

축구선수들이 이겼다.	
chukgusonsuduri igyotda]	
football players won	

explanation:

* 보 + 다 [po da] see
    stem   ending

보 + 는 바 + 와 같이 (는—*attributive ending of the verb in its present tense* 바— *incomplete noun* 와— *ending of the coordinative case* 같이—*adverb*)

The firm composition of the words 보는바와 같이 becomes the parenthesis.

THE EXCLAMATORY WORD

217 The exclamatory word expresses the thought or attitude of the speaker according to his feelings.

for example:

예*, 저도 가겠습니다.	Yes, I will go, too.
[ye chodo kagetsumnida]	
yes I also go will	

explanation:

* The interjection 예 becomes the exclamatory word.

218 The exclamatory word is expressed as follows:

1. An interjection becomes an exclamatory word.

for example:

예*, 저도 갑니다.	Yes, I go, too.
[ye chodo kamnida]	
yes I also go	

explanation:

* The interjection 예 becomes the exclamatory word.

2. A non-interjection becomes an exclamatory word.

for example:

옳소*,	자네가	옳소.	Right, you are right.
[olso	chanega	olso]	
right	you	right	

explanation:

* 옳 + 다 [ol ta] right
  stem ending
  옳 + 소 (소—*middle declarative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

The final form 옳소 of the adjective 옳다 becomes the exclamatory word.

THE CONJUNCTIVE

219 The conjunctive is the part of a sentence which connects two contents to each other.

The conjunctive usually lies at the beginning of the sentence and connects the content of a sentence with the content of another sentence in which the conjunctive lies.

for example:

래일은	아침	일찌기	We must leave early to-morrow morning.
[raeirun	achim	iljjigi	
tomorrow	morning	early	
떠나야 하오. 그러니까* 오늘			Therefore, go to bed early this evening!
ddonaya hao kuronigga onul			
leave must therefore today			
저녁에는	일찌기 자시오 !		
chonyogenun	iljjigi chasio]		
evening in	early sleep!		

explanation:

* The conjunctive 그러니까 connects the content of a sentence with that of the sentence in which the conjunctive lies.

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But in some cases the conjunctive performs the function of connecting two parts of a sentence to each other.

for example:

기적과	혁신은	공장에서,
[kijokgwa	hyoksinun	kongjang·eso
miracle and	innovation	the factory in
농촌에서,		광산에서
nongchoneso		kwangsaneso
the countryside in		the mine in
그리고*	어촌에서	
kurigo	ochoneso	
and	the fishing village in	
련이어	일어나고 있다.	
ryonio	ironagoitda]	
one after another	take place	

Miracles and innovations take place one after another in the factory, countryside, mine and fishing village.

explanation:

* The conjunctive 그리고 connects an object 광산에서 and another object 어촌에서 to each other.

220 The conjunctive is expressed as follows:

1. The adverb becomes the conjunctive.

for example:

이	공장에서는	
[i	kongjang·esonun	
this	factory in	
승용차를	생산한다.	
sungyongcharul	saengsanhanda	
the passenger car	produce	
또 한* 뻐스도 생산한다.		
ddohan bbosudo saengsanhanda]		
as well the bus also produce		

In this factory they produce both cars and buses.

explanation:

* The conjunctive 또한, which is an adverb, connects the content of a sentence with that of another sentence in

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which the conjunctive lies.

2. A non-adverb becomes the conjunctive.

for example:

처음에　　박동무가
[choume　　pakdongmuga
first　　　　Pak comrade
연설하겠습니다.　　다음으로*
yonsolhagetsumnida　taumuro
speech make will　　　next
김동무가　　　　연설하겠습니다.
kimdongmuga　yonsolhagetsumnida]
Kim comrade　speech make will

| First Comrade Pak will make a speech and then Comrade Kim. |

explanation:

　＊ The conjunctive 다음으로, which is a non-adverb, conne-
cts the content of a sentence with that of another sen-
tence in which the conjunctive lies.

3. Phrases become the conjunctive.

for example:

그　녀자는　　노래를
[ku　nyojanun　　noraerul
　　　she　　　　　the song
잘　부른다.　　그뿐아니라*
chal　purunda　kubbunanira
well　sings　　besides
춤도　　　잘　춘다.
chumdo　　chal　chunda]
the dance　also　well dances

| She sings well. Besides she dances well. |

explanation:

　＊ The conjunctive 그뿐아니라　connects the content of　a
sentence with that of another sentence in which the con-
junctive lies.

THE APPENDED MODIFIER

221 The appended modifier is the part of a sentence which

is presented for emphasis.

for example:

백두산,　　　그　　이름은
[paekdusan　ku　irumun
Mt. Paekdu　the　　name
모든　　　조선사람의
modun　　chosonsaramui
all　　　Korean of
심장속에　　　영원히
simjangsoge　yong·woni
the heart in　forever
살아있을것이다.
saraisulgosida]
live will

| Mt. Paekdu! The name will live for-ever in the hearts of all Koreans. |

THE EXPANDED PART OF SENTENCE

222 The expanded part of a sentence consists of word combinations.

223 1. The expanded predicate

for example:

혁명의　　　　　　요람
[hyongmyong·ui　　yoram
revolution of　　the cradle
만경대는　　　경치가
mangyongdaenun　kyongchiga
Mangyongdae　　the scenery
매우　아름답다*.
maeu　arumdapda]
very　beautiful

| The scenery of Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revo-lution, is very beautiful. |

explanation:

　＊ 경치＋가 매우 아름답다. (경치—*noun* 가—*nominative en-*
ding 매우—*adverb* 아름답다— *final form of adjective*)
　경치가 매우 아름답다 is a word combination and the

expanded part of the sentence.

In the word combination 경치가 매우 아름답다 the final form 아름답다 of the adjective 아름답다 lies at the end of the sentence.

Therefore, the word combination 경치가 매우 아름답다 is an expanded predicate.

224 2. The expanded subject

This is similar to the complex subject in English.

for example:

조선말을	배우기가*	The Korean langua-
[chosonmarul	paeugiga	ge is not difficult
the Korean language	to learn	to learn.
어렵지	않다.	
oryopji	anta]	
difficult	not	

explanation:

* 조선말+을 배우다 [chosonmarul paeuda] the Korean language to learn (조선말—*noun* 을—*accusative ending* 배우다—*verb*)

조선말 + 을 배우 + 기 + 가 (기-exchanging ending 가-*nominative ending*)

조선말을 배우기가 is a word combination and the expanded part of the sentence.

The word 배우기가, which comes at the end of the word combination 조선말을 배우기가, has the nominative ending 가.

Therefore, the word combination 조선말을 배우기가 is the expanded subject.

225 3. The expanded object

This is similar to complex object in English.

for example:

나는	그가	돌아오기를*	I waited for him to
[nanun	kuga	toraogirul	come back.
I	he	to come back	

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기다렸다.
kidaryotda]
waited

explanation:

* 그+가 돌아오다 [kuga toraoda] he+to come back (그-*pronoun* 가-*nominative ending* 돌아오다-*verb*)

그 + 가 돌아오 + 기 + 를 (기-*exchanging ending* 를-*accusative ending*)

그가 돌아오기를 is a word combination and the expanded part of the sentence.

The word 돌아오기를, which comes at the end of the word combination 그가 돌아오기를, has the accusative ending 를.

Therefore, the word combination 그가 돌아오기를 is the expanded object.

226 4. The expanded quotation:

for example:

그는	저녁식사전에	He said to me that he
[kunun	chonyoksiksajone	would go back because he
he	supper before	had to go home before
집에 가야 하므로		supper.
chibe kaya hamuro		
the house to had to go as		
돌아가겠다고*	나에게	
toragagetdago	na·ege	
go back would that	me to	
말했다.		
malhaeta]		
said		

explanation:

* 저녁식사전에 집에 가야 하므로 돌아가겠다고 is a word combination and the expanded part of the sentence.

This expanded part of the sentence answers the question "how does a person?"

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Therefore, this expanded part of the sentence is the expanded quotation.

227 5. The expanded adverbial modifier

for example:

강물이	눈이	The river glitters daz-
[kangmuri	nuni	zlingly.
the river water	the eye	
부시게*	번쩍거린다.	
pusige	ponjjokgorinda]	
dazzlingly	glitters	

explanation:

* 눈 + 이 부시다 [nun i pusida] the eye dazzling
  (눈—*noun* 이—*nominative ending* 부시다—*adjective*)
  눈이 부시 + 게(게—*ending of the adverbial modifier*)
  눈이 부시게 is a word combination and the expanded part of the sentence.
  The word 부시게, which comes at the end of the word combination 눈이 부시게, has the ending of the adverbial modifier 게.
  Therefore, the word combination 눈이 부시게 is the expanded adverbial modifier.

228 6. The expanded attribute

for example:

나라와	인민의	The noble character of
[narawa	inminui	loving and setting sto-
the country	and the people of	re by the property of
재산물	아끼고	the country and people
chaesanul	aggigo	
the property	sparing	
사랑하는*	고상한 품성	
saranghanun	kosanghan pumsong]	
and loving	noble character	

explanation:

* 사랑하 + 다 [sarangha da] love
  stem *ending*
  사랑하 + 는 (는—*attributive ending of the verb in its present tense*)
  나라와 인민의 재산을 아끼고 사랑하는 is a word combination and the expanded part of the sentence.
  The word 사랑하는, which lies at the end of the word combination 나라와 인민의 재산을 아끼고 사랑하는, is the attributive form of the adjective 사랑하다.
  Therefore, the word combination 나라와 인민의 재산을 아끼고 사랑하는 is the expanded attribute.

LESSON 15

THE AGREEMENT OF PARTS OF SENTENCE

229 The agreement of parts of sentence means that a part of sentence agrees with another part of sentence in an expression.

for example:

○ 선생님이	오십니다.*	The teacher is coming.
[sonsaengnimi	osimnida]	
the teacher	comes	

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come
  stem *ending*
  오+시+ㅂ니다 (시—*ending of respect* ㅂ니다—*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)
  오십니다(*after contracting the syllable* 시 *and the sound* ㅂ)
  The ending of respect 시 lies in the predicate 오십니다 because the subject 선생님 is respected.

○ 선생님이	주무신다.*	The teacher sleeps.
[sonsaengnimi	chumusinda]	
the teacher	sleeps	

explanation:

* 주무시+다[chumusi da]sleep (*in the meaning of respect*)
  stem ending

  주무시+ㄴ다 (ㄴ다—*low declarative form of the final end-ing of the verb*)

  주무신다 (*after contracting the syllable* 시 *and the sound* ㄴ)

  The predicate 주무신다 has the meaning of respect of "sleep".

  The predicate 주무신다 which has the meaning of respect of "sleep" is used in order to show respect to the sub-ject 선생님.

There are agreement in the expressions of respect and courtesy as well as agreement in the expressions of the adverbial modifier, the question and the forms of ad-dress.

230 1. The agreement in expressions of respect and cour-tesy

1) The agreement in an expression of respect
When a respected person is the subject, the ending of respect 시[si] is used in the predicate.

for example:

선생님이   오신다.* | The teacher is coming.
[sonsaengnimi   osinda]
the teacher   comes

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come
  stem ending

  오+시+ㄴ다 (시— *ending of respect* ㄴ다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

  오신다 (*after contracting the syllable* 시 *and the sound* ㄴ)
  The ending of respect 시 lies in the predicate 오신다 in order to show respect to the subject 선생님.

2) The agreement in an expression of courtesy

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The agreement in an expression of courtesy is agree-ment in which the final ending in the final predi-cate is changed corresponding to the attitude of the speaker toward the person addressed.

(1) Agreement in the most deferential form
When the speaker respects the person addressed, the most deferential form of the final ending lies in the final predicate.

for example:

교장선생님이   오십니다*|The principal teacher
[kyojangsonsaengnimi osimnida] is coming.
the principal teacher comes

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come
  stem ending

  오+시+ㅂ니다 (시—*ending of respect* ㅂ니다—*most defer-ential declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

  오십니다 (*after contracting the syllable* 시 *and the sound* ㅂ)

  The most deferential form of the final ending ㅂ니다 lies in the final predicate 오십니다 in order to show respect to the person addressed.

(2) When the speaker and the person addressed are equals, the middle form of the final ending comes in the final predicate.

for example:

선생님이   오시오*. | The teacher is coming.
[sonsaengnimi   osio]
the teacher   comes

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come
  stem ending

  오+시+오 (시—*ending of respect* 오—*middle declarative*

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form of the final ending of the verb)

The middle form of the final ending 오 lies in the final predicate 오시오 in order to express that the person addressed is on equal terms with the speaker.

（3） The agreement in the low form

When the person addressed is in a lower position to the speaker, the low form of the final ending lies in the final predicate.

for example:

어머님이	오신다*.	The mother is coming.
[omonimi	osinda]	
the mother	comes	

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come
  stem ending

  오+시+ㄴ다 (시—*ending of respect* ㄴ다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

  오신다 (*after contracting the syllable* 시 *and the sound* ㄴ)

The low form of the final ending ㄴ다 lies in the final predicate 오신다 in order to express that the person addressed is on a lower level than the speaker.

3) The agreement in words which have the meaning of respect

Korean has words which have the meaning of respect in themselves. Therefore, one must use such words when he speaks to a superior.

for example:

이 책을	아버님에게	올려라*!	Give this book
[i chaegul	abonimege	ollyora]	to the father!
this book	the father to	give!	

explanation:

* 올리+ 다 [olli da] give(*in the meaning of respect*).
  stem ending

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올리+여라 (여라—*low imperative form of the final ending of the verb*)

올려라 (*after contracting the syllables* 리 *and* 여)

The predicate 올려라 is used here in order to show respect to "father".

231 2. The agreement in the adverbial modifier and other parts of the sentence

for example:

우리는 전쟁을	바라지	않지만	We don't
[urinun chonjaeng.ul	paraji	anchiman	want the
we the war	want	not but	war, but
결코 전쟁을	두려워하지	않는다*	never fe-
kyolko chonjaeng.ul	turyowohaji	annunda]	ar it.
never the war	fear	not	

explanation:

* 두려워하+ 다[turyowoha da] fear
  stem ending

  두려워하+지 않다 (지—*connecting ending of negation* 않다 —*verb which is used as an auxiliary*)

  두려워하+지 않+는다 (는다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

  The low declarative form of the final ending of the verb 않는다 in the final predicate 두려워하지 않는다, which expresses negation, is in agreement with the adverbial modifier 결코.

232 3. The agreement in interrogative words and other parts of the sentence

for example:

무슨	말을	그렇게	What an interesting
[musun	marul	kuroke	story are you telling?
which	word	so	

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재미 있게 하는가*?
chemiitge hanunga]
interestingly do?

explanation:

* 하 + 다 [ha da] do
  stem ending
  하+는가 (는가—*middle interrogative form of the final ending of the verb*)
  The final predicate of interrogation 하는가 is in agreement with the interrogative word 무슨, which lies at the beginning.

233 4. The agreement in the forms of address and other parts of the sentence

This is the agreement in which the final predicate in the low form of courtesy follows after the forms of address with the vocative ending 아[a]/ 야[ya].

for example:

너 백두야*¹!
[no paekduya
you Paekdu!

조선의 산아*²!
chosonui sana
Korea of the mountain!

말하라*³!
malhara
say!

어떻게 떨어졌던
oddoke ddorojyotdon
how fallen

태양이 이 나라에
taeyang·i i narae
sun this country in

다시 솟았더냐!
tasi sosatdonya]
again went up!

You Paekdu!
The mountain of Korea!
Speak out!
How has the sun, which had sunk, risen again in this country?

explanation:

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*₁ 백두 + 야
  noun vocative ending
*₂ 산 + 아
  noun vocative ending
*₃ 말하 + 다 [malha da] say
  stem ending
  말하+라 (라—*low imperative form of the final ending of the verb*)
  The final predicate 말하라 in the low form of courtesy follows after the vocative words 백두야 and 산아.

THE ORDER OF PARTS OF SENTENCE

234 1. The position of the predicate

The predicate usually comes at the end of the sentence.

for example:
기차가 온다.*
[kichaga onda]
the train comes

The train comes.

explanation:

* 오 + 다 [o da] come
  stem ending
  오+ㄴ다 (ㄴ다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)
  온다 (*after contracting the syllable* 오 *and the sound* ㄴ)
  The predicate 온다 lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence.

235 2. The position of the subject

The subject usually comes at the beginning of the sentence.

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So long as the speaker doesn't emphasize a certain part of the sentence, the subject always comes first.

for example:

뻐 스 가 * 저 기 에 온 다 . [bbosuga chogie onda] a bus that place to comes	A bus comes there.

explanation:

   * 뻐 스 + 가
     noun   nominative ending
     The subject 뻐스가 lies at the beginning of the sentence.

236 3. The position of the object
    The object often lies between the subject and the predicate.

for example:

○ 그 는 새 로 운 기 계 를 * [kunun saeroun kigyerul he new machine 만 들 었 다 . mandurotda] made	He made a new machine.

   explanation:

 * 기 계 + 를
   noun   accusative ending
   The object 기계를 comes between the subject 그는 and the predicate 만들었다.

○ 우 리 는 평 화 를 * 원 한 다 . [urinun pyonghwarul wonhanda] we the peace want	We want peace!

   explanation:
 * 평 화 + 를
   noun   accusative ending
   The object 평화를 comes between the subject 우리는 and the predicate 원한다.

When a sentence has many objects, the object to which the action of the predicate of the transitive verb directly goes over always lies nearer to the predicate than other objects.

for example:

나 는 그 에 게 [nanun kuege I him 그 책 을 * 주 었 다 . ku chaegul chuotda] that book gave	I gave him the book.

explanation:

   * 그 책 + 을
     pronoun noun accusative ending
     The object 그 책을 which the action of the predicate 주었다 directly influences comes nearer to the predicate 주었다 than the object 그에게.

The expanded object comes before other objects.

for example:

나 는 일 을 [nanun irul I the work 끝 냈 다 는 것 을 * ggunnaetdanungosul finished that 그 에 게 보 고 하 였 다 . kuege pogohayotda] him reported	I reported to him that I had finished the work.

explanation:
   * 끝 내 + 다 [ggunnae da] finish
     stem   ending
     끝내+였+다+는+것+을 (였—*ending of the past tense*
     다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb* 는—*auxiliary ending* 것—*incomplete noun* 을
     —*accusative ending*)

끝냈다는것을 (*after contracting the syllables* 내 *and* 였)
The expanded object 일을 끝냈다는것을 comes before another object 그에게.

The objects expressing time and place usually come at the beginning of the sentence.

When there are objects expressing time and place, the time comes first.

for example:

오늘 저녁 에 [onul chonyoge today evening in 구 락 부 에 서 kurakbueso the club in 모임이 있다. moimi itda] a meeting is	This evening there is a meeting in the club.

explanation:
The object expressing time 오늘 저녁에 comes before the object expressing place 구락부에서.

237 4. The position of the quotation
The quotation usually comes between the object and the predicate.

for example:

전 사 는 자 기 이 름 을 [chonsanun chagi irumul the soldier own name 박 철 수 라 고* 보 고 하 였 다. pakcholsurago pogohayotda] Pak Chol Su as reported	The soldier reported his own name as Pak Chol Su.

explanation:
* 박철수＋라＋고 (박철수—*noun* 라—*low declarative form of*

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the final ending of the verbal form 고—*copulative connecting ending*)
The quotation 박철수라고 comes between the object 자기 이름을 and the predicate 보고하였다.

The expanded quotation comes before the object in order to avoid an ambiguity in meaning.

for example:

그 는 저 녁 식 사 전 에 집에 [kunun chonyoksiksajone chibe he supper before the house to 가 야 하 므 로 돌 아 가 겠 다 고* kayahamuro toragagetdago has to go as would go back that 나 에 게 말 했 다 . naege malhaetda] me to said	He said to me that he would go back because he had to go home before supper.

explanation:
* The expanded quotation 저녁식사전에 집에 가야 하므로 돌아 가겠다고 comes before the object 나에게 in order to avoid an ambiguity in meaning.

238 5. The position of the adverbial modifier
The adverbial modifier usually comes after the subject, object and quotation.

for example:

만경봉 에 아침노을이 [mangyongbong·e achimnouri Mangyong Hill on the morning glow 아 름 답 게* 비 치 였 다. arumdapge pichiyotda] beautifully shone	The morning glow beautifully shone on Mangyong Hill.

explanation:
* 아름답＋다[arumdap da] beautiful
  stem   ending
  아름답＋게 (게—*ending of the adverbial modifier*)

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The adverbial modifier 아름답게 comes after the object 만경봉에 and the subject 아침노을이.

At the beginning of the sentence come the modal adverbial modifiers such as 아마 [ama] "perhaps" 글쎄[kulsse] "perhaps"; 결코[kyolko] "never"; 비록[pirok] "even if"; 아무리 [amuri] "however"; 실로[sillo] "really" and 물론[mullon] "of course".

for example:

물론*	그도	옵니다.	Of course, he's coming, too.
[mullon	kudo	omnida]	
of course	he also	comes	

explanation:

*The modal adverbial modifier 물론 lies at the beginning of the sentence.

When two adverbial modifiers lie side by side before the predicate, the positions of the two adverbial modifiers are interchangeable.

for example:

○ 그는	말없이*	조용히	He hurried up the work in silence.
[kunun	maropsi	choyong·i	
he	without word	still	
일을		다 그쳤다.	
irul		taguchotda·]	
the work		hurried up	

explanation:

* 말 + 없 이
  noun   adverb

○ 그는	조용히	
[kunun	choyong·i	He hurried up
he	still	the work in silence.
말없이	일을	
maropsi	irul	
without word	the work	

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다 그쳤다.
taguchotda]
hurried up

explanation:

The positions of the two adverbial modifiers 말없이 and 조용히 are interchangeable.

The adverbial modifier −적으로 [-joguro] usually comes before another adverbial modifier.

for example:

그는	부모에게	He regularly writes the letter to his parents without fail.
[kunun	pumoege	
he	the parents to	
편지를		
pyonjirul		
the letter		
정상적으로*		
chongsangjoguro		
a regular way in		
꼭 쓴다.		
ggok ssunda]		
surely writes		

explanation:

*The adverbial modifier 정상적으로 comes before another adverbial modifier 꼭.

239 6. The position of the attribute

The attribute always comes before the part of sentence which it qualifies.

for example:

이 애가	저의*딸입니다.	This child is my daughter.
[i aega	choui ddarimnida]	
this child	my daughter is	

explanation:

*The attribute 저의 lies before the verbal form 딸입니다 of the noun 딸.

When two attributes lie side by side, their positions are in-

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terchangeable in consideration of their syntactic relations to the part of sentence which lies after them.

for example:

○ 인 민 경 제*
[inmin·gyongje
national economy of
모 든   부 문
modun   pumun]
all   branch
| all branches of the national economy

explanation:

* The attribute 인민경제 is in the form of absolute case of genitive 인민경제의 of the noun 인민경제.

○ 모 든
[modun
all
인 민 경 제 부 문
inmin·gyongje pumun]
the national economy of
the branch
| all branches of the national economy

explanation:

The positions of the attributes 인민경제 and 모든 are interchangeable.

When there are a verbal attribute and an adjectival attribute side by side, the verbal attribute comes before the adjectival attribute.

for example:

잠 자 는*¹   귀 여 운*²   애 기
[chamjanun   kwiyoun   aegi]
sleeping   lovely   baby
| sleeping lovely baby

explanation:

*¹ 잠자 + 다[chamja da] sleep
stem   ending

잠자+는 (는—attributive ending of the verb in its present tense)

*² 귀엽 + 다 [kwiyop da] lovely
stem   ending

귀여+우+ㄴ [(ㄴ—attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense) after exchanging the sound ㅂ for the syllable 우 (refer to 196)]

귀여운 (after contracting the syllable 우 and the sound ㄴ)

The verbal attribute 잠자는 comes before the adjectival attribute 귀여운.

When an attribute in the form of the genitive of the noun, pronoun, numeral or the substantive goes side by side with an adjectival attribute, the attribute in the form of the genitive of the noun, pronoun, numeral or the substantive comes before the adjectival attribute.

for example:

당 원 의*¹   고 귀 한*² 영 예
[tang·wonui   kogwihan yong·e]
a party member of noble   honour
| the noble honour of a party member

explanation:

*¹ 당원 + 의
noun   genitive ending

*² 고귀하 + 다 [kogwiha da] noble
stem   ending

고귀하+ㄴ (ㄴ—attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense)

고귀한 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound ㄴ)

The attribute 당원의 in the form of the genitive of the noun 당원 comes before the adjectival attribute 고귀한.

When an adjectival attribute lies side by side with an attribute in the form of the absolute case of the personal pronoun, the adjectival attribute comes before the attribute in the form of the absolute case of the personal

pronoun.

for example:

영광스러운*1
[yong·gwangsuroun
glorious
우 리*2 조국
uri choguk]
our fatherland

| | our glorious fatherland |

explanation:

*1 영광스럽+다 [yong·gwangsurop da] glorious
  stem ending

  영광스러+우+ㄴ [(ㄴ—*attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense*) *after exchanging the sound* ㅂ *for the syllable* 우 (*refer to* 196)]

  영광스러운 (*after contracting the syllable* 우 *and the sound* ㄴ)

*2 The attribute 우리 is in the form of the absolute case of the genitive 우리의 of the personal pronoun 우리. The adjectival attribute 영광스러운 lies before the attribute 우리 in the form of the absolute case of the genitive 우리의 of the personal pronoun 우리.

The expanded attribute comes before another attribute in order to avoid an ambiguity in meaning.

for example:

나 라 와   인민의
[narawa   inminui
the country and the people of
재산을   아 끼 고
chaesanul   aggigo
the property   sparing and
사 랑 하 는*1고 상 한*2 품 성
saranghanun kosanghan pumsong]
loving   noble   character

| | the noble character of loving and setting store by the property of the country and people |

explanation:

*1 사랑하+다 [sarangha da] love
  stem ending

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사랑하+는 (는—*attributive ending of the verb in its present tense*)

*2 고상하+다 [kosangha da] noble
  stem ending

  고상하+ㄴ (ㄴ—*attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense*)

  고상한 (*after contracting the syllable* 하 *and the sound* ㄴ)

The expanded attribute 나라와 인민의 재산을 아끼고 사랑하는 comes before another attribute 고상한.

240 7. The position of the form of address, exclamatory word, parenthesis, conjunctive or appended modifier
The form of address, exclamatory word, conjunctive or appended modifier usually comes at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

어 머 니.* 아 버 지 가
[omoni   abojiga
mother   father
돌 아 오 십 니 다.
toraosimnida]
comes back

| | Mother! Father is back. |

explanation:

* The form of address 어머니 lies at the beginning of the sentence.

The form of address or an exclamatory word comes also at the end of the sentence.

for example:

○ 아 버 지 가
[abojiga
father
돌아오십니다. 어 머 니*
toraosimnida omoni]
comes back mother

| | Father is back, mother! |

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explanation:

* The exclamatory word 어머니 comes at the end of the sentence.

○ 우리 기어이 그대 품으로
[uri kioi kudae pumuro
we surely your bosom to
돌아가리라,
toragarira
go back will

어머니조국이여*!
omonijogugiyo]
mother fatherland!

| | We will surely go back to your bosom, our motherland! |

explanation:

* 어머니+조국+이여
  noun noun vocative ending

The form of address 어머니조국이여 comes at the end of the sentence.

When the conjunctive performs its function of connecting two parts of sentence, it comes between them.

for example:

너와 나 그리고* 그는
[nowa na kurigo kunun
you and I and he
함께 간다.
hamgge kanda]
together go

| | You and I as well as he go together. |

explanation:

* The conjunctive 그리고 comes between the subject 나 and the subject 그.

LESSON 16

THE KINDS OF SENTENCES

241 Korean sentences are classified into five kinds ac-

cording to the state of things and the viewpoint of the speaker — declarative, interrogative, suggestive, imperative and exclamatory.

242 1. The declarative sentence

A declarative sentence expresses some statement in the affirmative or negative form.

for example:

저는 대학생입니다.
[chonun taehaksaeng·imnida]
I a student am

| | I am a student. |

1) The declarative sentence contains the following contents of statement:

(1) Some phenomenon, result or fact:

for example:

어린이들은 앞날의
[orinidurun amnarui
the children the future of
주인들이다.
chuindurida]
the masters are

| | The children are masters of the future. |

(2) Some work or action to be done obligatorily:

for example:

우리는
[urinun
we
로동안전규정을
rodong·anjon·gyujong·ul
the labour safety regulation
지켜야 한다.
chikyoya handa]
keep must

| | We must keep the labour safety regulations. |

(3) The estimation of some fact:

for example:

너는 공부를 잘 하였다.
[nonun kongburul chal hayotda]
you the study well did

| You have studied well.

(4) The determination or intention of the speaker:

for example:

래일 저는 영국으로
[raeil chonun yong·guguro]
tomorrow I England to
돌아가겠습니다.
toragagetsumnida]
go back will

| Tomorrow I will return to England.

(5) The promise of the speaker to the person addressed:

for example:

래일 다시 오마*
[raeil tasi oma]
tomorrow again come will

| Tomorrow I will come again.

explanation:

> * 오 + 다 [o da] come
> stem ending
> 오 + 마(마 — *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)
> The low declarative form of the final ending of the verb 마 expresses the promise of an action foreseen in the future.

(6) The affirmation or negation of some fact or the word of some person:

① When the interrogator is superior to the person addressed:

for example:

○ 동무는 가오?
[tongmunun kao]
comrade go?

| Are you going?

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○ 너는 가니?
[nonun kani]
you go?

| Are you going?

예. [ye] Yes.

> *explanation:*
> 예 is the answer that one will go.

아니요. [aniyo] No.

> *explanation:*
> 아 니 + 요
> (아니 — *adverb of negation* 요 — *middle declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)
> 아니요 is the answer that one will not go.

○ 동무는 안가오*?
[tongmunun an·gao]
comrade not go?

| Aren't you going?

explanation:

* 안 + 가다 [an·gada] not go
(안 — *adverb of negation* 가다 — *verb*)
안 + 가 + 오(오 — *middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

○ 너는 안가니*?
[nonun an·gani]
you not go?

| Aren't you going?

explanation:

* 안 + 가 다
안 + 가 + 니(니 — *low interrogative form of the final ending of the verb*)

예.[ye] yes.

explanation:

예 is the answer that one will not go.
The answer 예 is the affirmation of "not go?".
In this case the answer in English would be "no".

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아니요. [aniyo] No.

explanation:

아니요 is the answer that one will go.

The answer 아니요 is the negation of "not go?".

In this case the answer in English would be "yes"

② When the interrogator and the person addressed
   are on an equal footing:

for example:

○ (between friends)

동무는　가나？　　　　| Are you going?
[tongmunun　kana]
you　　　　go?

○ (between children)

너는　가니？　　　　| Are you going?
[nonun　kani]
you　　go?

음. [ung] yes.

　explanation:
　　음 is the answer of one who will go.

아니. [ani] No.

　explanation:
　　아니 is the answer of one who will not go.

○ (between friends)

동무는　안가나*？　　| Aren't you going?
[tongmunun an·gana]
you　　　　not go

explanation:

* 안+가다 [an gada] not go
   (안—*adverb of negation* 가다—*verb*)
   안+가+나
   (나—*middle interrogative form of the final ending
   of the verb*)

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○ (between children)

너는　안가니*？　　| Aren't you going?
[nonun　angani]
you　　not go?

　explanation:
* 안+가다
   안+가+니 (니 —*low interrogative form of the final end-
   ing of the verb*)

음 [ung]　　**Yes**.

　explanation:
　　음 is the answer of one　who will not go.
　　The answer 음 is the affirmation of "not go?".
　　In this case the answer in English would be "no".

아니. [a ni] No.

　explanation:
　　아니 is the answer of one who will go.
　　The answer 아니 is the negation of "not go?".
　　In this case the answer in English would be "yes".

③ When the interrogator is inferior to the person
   addressed:

for example:

○ 당신은　가십니까？　| Are you going?
　[tangsinun kasimnigga]
　you　　　　go?

○ 아버지는　가십니까？| Are you going, father?
　[abojinun　kasimnigga]
　father　　goes?

음. [ung] Yes.

　explanation:
　　음 is the answer of one　who will go.

아니. [ani]　No.

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explanation:

아니 is the answer of one who will not go.

○ 당신은
[tangsinun
you
안 가십니까*?
an·gasimnigga]
not go?

Aren't you going?

explanation:

* 안+가다

안+가+시+ㅂ니까

(시—*ending of respect* ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb*)

안가십니까(*after contracting the syllable* 시 *and the sound* ㅂ)

○ 아버지는 안가십니까?
[abojinun an·gasimnigga]
father does not go?

Aren't you going, father?

응.[ung] Yes.

explanation:

응 is the answer of one who will not go.
The answer 응 is the affirmation of "not go? ".
In this case the answer in English would be "no".

아니. [ani] No.

explanation:

아니 is the answer of one who will go.
The answer 아니 is the negation of "not go? "
In this case the answer in English would be "yes".

(7) The declarative sentence only shows that there is a certain object.

for example:

군중의 물결.
[kunjung·ui mulgyol
the masses of the wave

the streams of the masses, the cheers of joy

기쁨의 환호.
kibbumui hwanho]
joy of the cheer

2) The characteristics of the declarative sentence
The final predicate of the declarative sentence is usually expressed in the declarative form.

for example:
나는 조국으로
[nanun choguguro
I the fatherland to
돌아간다*
toraganda]
go back

I go back to the fatherland.

explanation:

* 돌아가+다[toraga da] go back
stem ending

돌아가+ㄴ다(ㄴ다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)
돌아간다(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)
돌아간다 is the declarative form of the verb 돌아가다.

But in some cases the final predicate of the declarative sentence can be expressed in other forms.

for example:
저녁 8시부터
[chonyok yodolsibuto
evening 8 o'clock from
회의가 있음*.
hoeuiga issum]
the meeting to be

There is a meeting at 8 o'clock in the evening.

explanation:

* 있 + 다 [it da] be
stem ending

있+으+ㅁ (으—*link-vowel* ㅁ—*exchanging ending*)
있음(*after contracting the syllable* 으 *and the sound* ㅁ)
The final predicate 있음 is the substantive form of the verb 있다.

243 2. The interrogative sentence

The interrogative sentence means that the speaker asks another person something.

for example:

언제 당신은 [onje tangsinun when you 조국으로 choguguro the fatherland to 돌아가십니까? toragasimnigga] return?	When do you return to the fatherland?

1) The interrogative sentences are classified as follows according to their function and contents:

(1) The interrogative sentence which requires an answer from the person addressed

① The affirmation of some fact:

for example:

당신은 통역원입니까? [tangsinun tong·yogwon imnigga] you an interpreter are?	Are you an interpreter?
예. [ye] yes	Yes.

② The answer to a concrete fact:

for example:

몇 시입니까? [myotsiimnigga] how much time is?	What time is it?

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5 시입니다. [tasotsiimnida] five o'clock is	It is five o'clock.

(2) The interrogative sentence which doesn't require an answer from the person addressed

① It is required that the person addressed does some action.

for example:

애들아, 왜들* 아직 [aedura waedul ajik children! why yet 학교에 안 가니? hakgyo·e an·gani] school to not go?	Children! Why haven't you gone to school yet?

explanation:

* 왜 + 들
  adverb plural ending

The plural ending 들 is attached to the adverb 왜 in order to emphasize the plural of "children".
The interrogative sentence has the instruction that the children should quickly go to school.

② A strong affirmation or negation for some fact is expressed.

for example:

너는 갈 수 없단말이냐*? [nonun kalsu opdanmarinya] you go can not?	Can't you go?

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
  stem ending
  가+ㄹ+수 없다.
  (ㄹ—*attributive ending of the verb in its future tense* 수—*incomplete noun* 없다—*adjective*)

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갈+수 없+다 (*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* 르)

갈+수 없+다+ㄴ   말+이+냐

(ㄴ — *attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense* 말 — *noun which is used as an auxiliary* 이 -- *exchanging ending* 냐 — *low interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

갈수 없단 말이냐 (*after contracting the syllable* 다 *and the sound* ㄴ)

말이냐 is a strong affirmation of 갈수 없다.

2) The characteristics of the interrogative sentence
The final predicate of the interrogative sentence is usually expressed in the interrogative form.

for example:

당신은 영국사람입니까*? [tangsinun yong·guksaramimnigga] you an English are?	Are you an English?

explanation:

  * 영국사람+이+ㅂ니까

(이 -- *exchanging ending*   ㅂ니까 — *most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

영국사람입니까 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㅂ)

영국사람입니까 is the interrogative form of the verbal form of the noun 영국사람.

But in some cases the final predicate of the interrogative sentence can be expressed in other forms.

for example:

《네가 나의 친구의 [nega naui chin·gu·ui] you my friend of 아들이라니*? adurirani] son are as ?	As you are the son of my friend, I am very glad.

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정말   반갑다.》
[chongmal pangapda]
really   glad

explanation:

  * 아들+이+라+니

(아들 — *noun* 이 — *exchanging ending* 라 — *low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*   니 — *connecting ending of cause*)

The final predicate 아들이라니 is the connecting form of the verbal form of the noun 아들

244 3. The suggestive sentence

The suggestive sentence means that the speaker requires the person addressed to do some action together with him.

for example:

동무들 갑시다. [tongmudul kapsida] comrades let us go	Comrades, let us go!

1) The suggestive sentence contains the following:
(1) It is required to do some action together.

for example:

동무들 춤을 춥시다. [tongmudul chumul chupsida] comrades a dance let us dance	Comrades, let us dance !

(2) The person addressed is required to do some action.

for example:

박동무 좀 [pakdongmu chom Pak comrade a little	Comrade Pak, read a little slowly !

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천천히   읽읍시다.
[chonchoni   ilgupsida]
slowly   let us read

(3) One's own determination or one's own aim is expressed.
for example:
과학자가   되자!
[kwahakjaga   toeja
scientist   let us become
이것이 나의 결심이였다.
igosi   naui   kyolsimiyotda]
it   my   determination was

To become a scientist!
It was my determination.

2) The characteristics of the suggestive sentence
   The final predicate of the suggestive sentence is expressed in the suggestive form.

for example:
동무들,   노래합시다.*
[tongmudul   noraehapsida]
comrades   let us sing

Comrades, let us sing!

explanation:
   * 노래하+다[noraeha da] sing
     stem   ending
     노래하+ㅂ시다
     (ㅂ시다—*most deferential suggestive form of the final
     ending of the verb*)
     노래합시다(*after contracting the syllable* 하 *and the
     sound* ㅂ)
     노래합시다 is the suggestive form of the verb 노래하다.
The suggestive sentence has its particular accent.
(1) The tone is even at the end of the sentence.
   for example:
   가자!

   [kaja]

   let us go!

Let us go!

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(2) The tone is even and short at the end of the sentence when a determination or aim is expressed.

for example:
동무들,   혁명을
[tongmudul   hyongmyong·ul
comrades   the revolution
위하여 우리와
uihayo   uriwa
for   us with

함께   싸웁시다.
hamgge ssaupsida]
together let us fight

Comrades, let us fight together for the revolution!

(3) When high requirements are expressed, the tone is loud and strong at the end of the sentence.

for example:
○ 자주성을 옹호하자.
  [chajusong·ul onghohaja]
  Chajusong   let us defend

Let us defend Chajusong!

○ 원쑤를 소멸하자.
  [wonssurul somyolhaja]
  the enemy let us annihilate

Let us smash the enemy!

(4) When a recommendation or the request is expressed, the tone is relatively low and soft at the end of the sentence.

for example:
여기에서
[yogieso
this place in
이야기를   하자.
iyagirul   haja]
the talk   let us do

Let us talk here!

245 4. The imperative sentence

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The imperative sentence means that the speaker makes the person addressed do a certain action.

for example:

곧 떠나시오. | Leave at once!
[kot   ddonasio]
at once leave!

1) The imperative sentence contains the following:
  (1) An order, instruction, prohibition or appeal is expressed.

for example:

자 게. | Sleep!
[chage]
sleep!

  explanation:
    자 + 다 [cha da] sleep
    stem ending
    자 + 게
    (게—*middle imperative form of the final ending of the verb*)

  (2) Congratulations, a wish or a hope is expressed.

for example:

안 녕 히   가십시오. | Good-bye!
[annyong·i   kasipsio]
well   go!

  (3) A request, recommendation or permission is expressed.

for example:

그렇게   하시오. | Do so!
[kuroke   hasio]
so   do!

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2) The characteristics of the imperative sentence
The final predicate of the imperative sentence is usually expressed in the imperative form.

for example:

빨 리   가 라.* | Go quickly!
[bballi   kara]
quickly   go!

explanation:
  * 가 + 다 [ka da] go
     stem   ending
     가 + 라
     (라—*low imperative form of the final ending of the verb*)
     가라 is the imperative form of the verb 가다.

But in some cases the final predicate of the imperative sentence can be expressed in other forms.
(1) In the form of ㄹ것 [lgot]
for example:

모 두   모 일 것.* | All should gather!
[modu   moilgot]
all   gather!

explanation:
  * 모이 + 다 [moi da] gather
     stem   ending
     모이+ㄹ+것
     (ㄹ —*attributive ending of the verb in its future tense* 것 —*incomplete noun*)
     모일것(*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㄹ)
     The final predicate 모일것 is in the form of ㄹ것.
(2) Without ending

for example:

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빨리 빨리*.
[bballi bballi]
quickly quickly

빨리 빨리*. [bballi bballi] quickly quickly	Hurry up!

explanation:
  *The final predicate 빨리 is without ending.

(3) In the form of the instrumental of the noun

for example:

분대. 나를 [pundae narul squad me 따라 앞으로*! ddara apuro] following forward!	Squad! Forward after me!

explanation:
  * 앞 + 으 + 로
  noun link-vowel instrumental ending
  The final predicate 앞으로 is in the form of the instrumental of the noun 앞.

(4) By attaching ㅅ [s] to the connecting form of the verb ㅏ [a]/ ㅓ [o]/ ㅕ [yo]

for example:

섯. [sot] stop!	Stop!

explanation:
  서 + 다 [so da] stop
  stem ending
  서 + ㅅ
  섯(*after contracting the syllable* 서 *and the sound* ㅅ)
  The final predicate 섯 is formed by attaching ㅅ to the connecting form 서 of the verb 서다.

246 5. The exclamatory sentence

The exclamatory sentence expresses some kind of emo-

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tion or feeling.

for example:

오, 조국의 바다여! [o chogugui padayo] oh the fatherland of the sea	Oh, the sea of the fatherland!

1) The exclamatory sentence contains the following:
(1) An emotion is expressed differently.

for example:

아, 동해가 보인다! [a tonghaega poinda] ah the East Sea is seen!	Ah, we see the East Sea!

The sentence which contains 만세[manse] "hurrah" also belongs to the exclamatory sentence.

for example:

○ 만세! [manse] hurrah!	Hurrah!

○ 조선민주주의인민 [choson·minjujuui·inmin· the Democratic People's 공화국 만세! gonghwaguk manse] Republic of Korea long live!!	Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

(2) Feelings such as respect, pride, congratulations, conviction and determination are expressed.

for example:

우리의 평양은 [uriui pyongyang·un our Pyongyang 참으로 웅장하구나*! chamuro ungjanghaguna] truly magnificent!	Our Pyongyang is truly magnificent.

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explanation:

    * 웅장하＋다 [ungjangha da] magnificent

       stem ending

    웅장하＋구나

       (구나—*low declarative form of the final*

       ending of the adjective)

2) The characteristics of the exclamatory sentence
The exclamatory sentence has the emotional accent.

for example:

동무들 ! 백두산이 [tongmudul paekdusani comrades! Mt. Paekdu 보입니다 ! poimnida] is in sight !	Comrades! Here is Mt. Paekdu!

In many cases the exclamatory word is in the exclamatory sentence, too.

for example:

오 , 조국이여 ! [o chogugiyo oh fatherland! 영원히 번영하여라*! yong·woni ponyonghayora] forever prosper!	Oh, fatherland! Prosper forever!

explanation:

    * 번영하＋다 [ponyongha da] prosper

       stem ending

    번영하＋여라

       (여라—*low imperative form of the final ending*

       of the verb)

SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

247 Sentences are classified into simple, compound and complex sentences according to the structure.

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

248 The simple sentence has only one declarative unit.

for example:

저는 기사입니다. [chonun kisaimnida] I an engineer am	I am an **engineer**.

explanation:

There is only one declarative unit in the **sentence** 저는 기사입니다.

The simple sentences are classified as follows:

1. The common simple sentence
The common simple sentence consists of the parts of sentence in agreement.

for example:

우리는 평양으로 [urinun pyongyang·uro we Pyongyang to 갑니다. kamnida] go	We go to Pyongyang.

explanation:

우리는, 평양으로 and 갑니다 are the parts of sentence in agreement.

2. The one-member sentence

The one-member sentence consists of one word.

for example:

| 당신은 갑니까?
[tangsinun kamnigga]
you go? | Are you going? |
| 예.
[ye]
yes | Yes. |

explanation:

예 is the one-member sentence.

3. The sentence of denomination

This is a sentence in which the object, the phenomenon or state is denominated and affirmed.

for example:

| ○ 조선로동당
[chosonrodongdang] | the Workers' Party of Korea |

○ 제 13 차 세계 청년 학생 축전
[chesipsamcha.segye.chongnyonhaksaeng.chukjon]
the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students

4. The elliptical sentence

for example:

| 《우리는 래일
[urinun raeil
"we tomorrow
밤차로 평양으로…》
pamcharo pyongyang.uro
night train by Pyongyang to…" | "… to Pyongyang by night train tomorrow." |

THE COMPOUND SENTENCE AND COMPLEX SENTENCE

249 The compound sentence and complex sentence have two

or more declarative units in the sentence.

1. The compound sentence

The compound sentence consists of two or more co-ordinated simple sentences.

for example:

| 그는 어제 도착하고
[kunun oje tochakago
he yesterday arrived and
저는 오늘 도착했습니다.
chonun onul tochakaetsumnida]
I today arrived | He arrived yesterday, and I arrived today. |

explanation:

The declarative units, 그는 어제 도착하고 and 저는 오늘 도착했습니다, in the sentence 그는 어제 도착하고 저는 오늘 도착했습니다 are connected to each other by the copulative connecting ending 고. But they have the same qualification.

2. The complex sentence

The complex sentence consists of a main declarative unit and one or more subordinate declarative units.

for example:

| 래일 날씨가
[raeil nalssiga
tomorrow the weather
좋으면 나는 떠나겠다.
choumyon nanun ddonagetda]
good when I leave will | If the weather is fine tomorrow, I will leave. |

explanation:

The declarative units, 래일 날씨가 좋으면 and 나는 떠나겠다, in the sentence 래일 날씨가 좋으면 나는 떠나겠다 are connected to each other by the connecting ending 면.

THE ORDER OF THE PRINCIPAL CLAUSE
AND THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

250 In Korean the subordinate clause always lies before the principal clause.

for example:

| 래 일   날 씨 가   좋 으 면
 [raeil   nalssiga   choumyon <br> tomorrow   the weather   good when
 우 리 는   떠 나 겠 습 니 다 .
 urinun   ddonagetsumnida]
 we   leave will | When the weather is fine tomorrow, we will leave. |

explanation:

The subordinate clause 래일 날씨가 좋으면 lies before the principal clause 우리는 떠나겠습니다 in the sentence 래일 날씨가 좋으면 우리는 떠나겠습니다.

DIRECT SPEECH

251 Direct speech conveys the original speaker's exact words.

for example:

| 《가자!》 고* 그는 말 하 였 다 .
 [kaja   ko kunun malhayotda]
 "let us go!"   he   said | He said: "Let us go!" |

explanation:

*고 is the copulative connecting ending.

The original speaker's words in direct speech are connected to the principal clause as follows:

1. The endings such as 고 [ko], 라고[rago] and 라[ra] come after the original speaker's words.

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for example:

| 《가자!》 고 그는 말하였다.
 [kaja   ko kunun malhayotda]
 "let us go!"   he   said | He said: "Let us go!" |

2. The word such as 하고[hago] and 이렇게[iroke] "so" comes after the original speaker's words.

for example:

| 《가자!》   그는
 [kaja   kunun
 "let us go!"   he
 이렇게   말하였다.
 iroke   malhayotda]
 so   said | He said: "Let us go!" |

3. The original speaker's words are connected to the principal clause without any means.

for example:

| 《가자!》   그는 말하였다.
 [kaja   kunun malhayotda]
 "let us go!"   he   said | He said: "Let us go!" |

THE ORDER OF THE ORIGINAL SPEAKER'S
WORDS IN DIRECT SPEECH

252 The original speaker's words can lie before the principal clause, in the middle of the principal clause or after the principal clause.

1. The original speaker's words come before the principal clause.

for example:

| 《너는   어디에   가니?》
 [nonun   odie   kani <br> you   which place to go? | He asked me: "Where are you going?" |

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라고 그는 나에게 물었다.
rago kunun na·ege murotda]
he me to asked

explanation:

The original speaker's words 《너는 어디에 가니？》 come before the principal clause 그는 나에게 물었다 in the sentence 《너는 어디에 가니？》라고 그는 나에게 물었다.

2. The original speaker's words come in the middle of the principal clause.

for example:

그는 나에게 《너는
[kunun na·ege nonun
he me to "you
어디에 가니？》
odie kani
which place to go?"
라고 물었다.
rago murotda]
asked

| He asked me: "Where are you going?" |

explanation:

The original speaker's words 《너는 어디에 가니？》 lie in the middle of the principal clause 그는 나에게 물었다 in the sentence 그는 나에게 《너는 어디에 가니？》라고 물었다.

3. The original speaker's words lie after the principal clause.

for example:

그는 나에게 물었다.
[kunun na·ege murotda
he me to asked

《너는 어디에 가니？》
nonun odie kani]
"you which place to go?"

| He asked me: "Where are you going?" |

explanation:

The original speaker's words 《너는 어디에 가니？》 lie

after the principal clause 그는 나에게 물었다.

INDIRECT SPEECH

253 Indirect speech reports in one's own words what somebody has said.

for example:

그는 오겠다고* 말하였다.
[kunun ogetdago malhayotda]
he come would that said

| He said that he would come. |

explanation:

* 오 ＋ 다 [o da] come
stem ending
오 ＋ 겠 ＋ 다 ＋ 고
(겠—*ending of the future tense* 다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb* 고—*copulative connecting ending*)

THE CHANGING OF DIRECT SPEECH INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

254 Direct speech is changed into indirect speech according to the following rules:

1. Person, time, place and direction of the direct speech are changed in conformity with the reporter's point of view.

for example:

○ Direct speech
그는 《저도*1 래일*2
[kunun chodo raeil
he "I also tomorrow

| He said: "I will also go to the library tomorrow." |

도서관에　　　가겠습니다*³》
tosogwane　kagetsumnida
the library to go will"

라고　말하였다.
rago　malhayotda]
　　　said

○ Indirect speech
그는　　　자기도*¹
[kunun　chagido
he　　　own also
다음날*²　　도서관에
daumnal　tosogwane
next day　the library to
오겠다*³고
ogetdago
come would that
말하였다.
malhayotda]
said

	He said that he would also come to the library the next day.

explanation:
*₁ 저도 in direct speech is changed into 자기도 in indirect speech.
*₂ 래일 in direct speech is changed into 다음날 in indirect speech.
*₃ 가겠습니다 indirect speech is changed into 오겠다 in indirect speech.

2. The different forms of courtesy in direct speech are changed into the low form of courtesy in indirect speech.

for example:
○ Direct speech
그는　《저도 래일
[kunun　chodo　raeil
he　"I also　tomorrow

He said: "I will also go to the library tomorrow."

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도서관에　　　가겠습니다*》
dosogwane　kagetsumnida
the library to go will"
라고　말하였다.
rago　malhayotda]
　　　said

○ Indirect speech
그는　자기도
[kunun　chagido
he　　　own also
다음날　도서관에
daumnal　dosogwane
next day　the library to
오겠다고*　말하였다.
ogetdago　malhayotda]
come would that said

He said that he would also come to the library the next day.

explanation:
* 가겠습니다 in direct speech is the most deferential form of courtesy. 오겠다 in indirect speech is the low form of courtesy.

3. The forms of address, exclamatory words and some other expressions in direct speech are changed into other expressions.
for example:
○ Direct speech
그는　《아*. 우리
[kunun　a　uri
he　　"ah　our
조국은　　얼마나
chogugun　olmana
fatherland　how
아름다운가！》라고
arumdaun·ga　rago
beautiful!"
말하였다.
malhayotda]
said

He said: "Ah, how beautiful our fatherland is!"

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○ Indirect speech

그는 우리 조국은
[kunun uri chogugun
he our fatherland
참으로* 아름답다고
chamuro arumdapdago
truly beautiful that
말하였다.
malhayotda]
said

He said that our father-land was truly beautiful.

explanation:

   * The exclamatory word 아 in the direct speech is chan-ged into the adverbial modifier 참으로 in the indirect speech.

for example:

○ Direct speech

그는 《박동무*,
[kunun pakdongmu
he "Pak comrade
모임이 끝났습니까?》
moimi ggunnatsumnigga
the meeting finished?"
라고 물었다.
rago murotda]
asked

He asked: "Comrade Pak, is the meeting over?"

○ Indirect speech

그는 박동무에게*
[kunun pakdongmuege
he Pak comrade to
모임이
moimi
the meeting
끝났는가고 물었다.
ggunnannun·gago murotda]
finished whether asked

He asked Comrade Pak whether the meeting was over.

explanation:

   * 박동무 in direct speech is changed into 박동무에게 in in-direct speech.

4. The original speaker's words in more than one sen-tence in direct speech are changed into one quotation in indirect speech.

   for example:

○ Direct speech

《늦었다. 빨리가라*》고
[nujotda bballikara ko
"late is fast go!"
그는 말하였다.
kunun malhayotda]
he said

He said:
"It is late. Hurry up!"

○ Indirect speech

늦었으니 빨리 가 라 고*
[nujossuni bballi karago
late is as fast go! that
그는 말하였다.
kunun malhayotda]
he said

He said that I had to hurry up as it was late.

explanation:

   * The original speaker's words in two sentences, 늦었다 and 빨리 가라 in direct speech are changed into one quo-tation phrase 늦었으니 빨리 가라고 in indirect speech.

5. The quotation marks in direct speech are omitted in indirect speech. 하고[hago] or 이렇게[iroke] "so" which are used as means of connecting the original speak-er's words and the principal clause are also omitted.

   for example:

○ Direct speech

《비가 온다.》 그는
[piga onda kunun
"rain comes " he
이렇게 말하였다.
iroke malhayotda]
so said

He said:
"It's raining."

○ Indirect speech

그는 비가 온다고
[kunun piga ondago
he the rain came that
말하였다.
malhayotda]
said

| He said that it was raining. |

explanation:

The quotation marks in direct speech are omitted in indirect speech.

The word 이렇게 in direct speech is omitted in indirect speech.

TABLES OF ENDINGS

TABLE OF THE ENDINGS OF THE CASE OF THE NOUN

number of the word to be declined / case	singular	plural
nominative	께서[ggeso], 가[ga]/이[i]	께서[ggeso], 이[i]
accusative	를[rul] (ㄹ)[l]/ 을[ul]	을[ul]
genitive	의[ui]	의[ui]
dative	께[gge], 에게[ege], 에[e]	께[gge], 에게[ege], 에[e]

locative	에게서[egeso], 에서[eso]	에게서[egeso], 에서[eso]
instrumental	로[ro]	로[ro]
coordinative case	와[wa]/과[gwa]	과[gwa]
vocative	이시여[isiyo], 여[yo]/이여[iyo], 야[ya]/아[a]	이시여[isiyo], 이여[iyo], 아[a]

TABLE OF THE ENDINGS OF THE CASE OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

number of the word to be declined / case	singular	plural
nominative	가[ga]	가[ga]/이[i]
accusative	를[rul](ㄹ)[l]	를[rul](ㄹ)[l]/ 을[ul]
genitive	의[ui]	의[ui]
dative	에게[ege]	에게[ege]
locative	에게서[egeso]	에게서[egeso]
instrumental	로[ro]	로[ro]
coordinative case	와[wa]	와[wa]/과[gwa]
vocative	여[yo]	여[yo]/이여[iyo]

TABLE OF THE ENDINGS OF THE CASE OF THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN WHICH INDICATES PLACE

number of the word to be declined / case	singular
nominative	가 [ga]
accusative	를 [rul] (ㄹ [l])
genitive	의 [ui]
dative	에 [e]
locative	에서 [eso]
instrumental	로 [ro]
coordinative case	와 [wa]
vocative	여 [yo], 야 [ya]

TABLE OF THE ENDINGS WHICH ARE USED AS CASE ENDINGS

case / ending	ending which is used as the case ending
nominative	란 [ran] / 이란 [iran]
dative	더러 [doro], 한데 [hante]
coordinative case	랑 [rang] / 이랑 [irang], 하고 [hago]
others	보다 [boda], 처럼 [chorom], 마냥 [manyang], 마다 [mada]

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TABLE OF THE DECLARATIVE FINAL ENDINGS

courtesy / for	the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
the verb, the adjective and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral	1) 습니다 [sum nida] / ㅂ니다 [mnida] 2) 답니다 [damnida] 3) 습디다 [sup tida] / ㅂ디다 [ptida] 4) 답디다 [daptida] 5) 아요 [ayo] / 어요 [oyo] / 여요 [yoyo]	1) 오 [o] / 소 [so] 2) 다오 [dao] 3) 네 [ne], 다네 [dane] 4) 데 [de], 습데 [supte] / ㅂ데 [pte] 5) 군 [gun], 구려 [guryo], 구만 [guman], 더군 [dogun], 더구만 [dogu-man] 6) 지 [ji] 7) 아 [a] / 어 [o] / 여 [yo] 8) 는걸 [nun·gol], 던걸 [don·gol] ㄹ걸 [lkol] 9) 는데 [nunde], 던데 [donde] 10) 더니 [doni], 더라니 [dora ni],	1) 다 [da], 단다 [danda] 2) 도다 [doda], 아라 [ara] / 어라 [ora] / 여라 [yora] 3) 구나 [guna], 더구나 [doguna] 4) 노라 [nora], 더라 [dora]

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		더라니까 [doranigga] 11) 거던 [godon] 12) 리 [ri], 리라 [rira], 리다 [rida] 13) 다구야 [daguya]	
the adjective and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral		1) ㄴ걸 [n·gol] 2) ㄴ데 [nde]	
the verb		1) 누만 [numan] 2) ㄹ게 [lge], ㄹ래 [llae]	1) 누나 [nuna] 2) ㄹ라 [lla] 3) 마 [ma]
the adjective		ㄹ시고 [lsigo]	
the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral	1) 랍니다 [ramnida] 2) 랍디다 [raptida] 3) 야요 [yayo]	1) 요 [yo] 2) 라오 [rao] 3) 라네 [rane] 4) 로군 [rogun], 로구만 [roguman] 5) 야 [ya] 6) 라구야 [raguya]	1) 라 [ra], 란다 [randa] 2) 로다 [roda] 3) 로구나 [roguna]

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courtesy for	the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
the verb, the adjective and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral	1) 습니까 [sumnigga]/ ㅂ니까 [mnigga] 2) 답니까 [damnigga] 3) 습디까 [suptigga]/ ㅂ디까 [ptigga] 4) 답디까 [daptigga] 5) 리까 [rigga]	1) 나 [na] 2) 는가 [nun·ga], 던가 [don·ga], ㄹ가 [lga] 3) 다지 [daji] 4) 는지 [nunji], 던지 [donji], ㄹ지 [lji], ㄹ는지 [llunji]	1) 느냐 [nunya] 더냐 [donya] ㄹ소냐 [lsonya] 2) 랴 [rya] 3) 니 [ni]
the adjective and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral		1) ㄴ가 [n·ga] 2) ㄴ지 [nji]	냐 [nya]
the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral	랍니까 [ramnigga], 랍디까 [raptigga]	라지 [raji]	

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TABLE OF THE SUGGESTIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERB

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
1) ㅂ시다[psida] 2) 자구요[jaguyo], 자요[jayo]	1) 세[se] 2) ㅂ세[pse] 3) 자구[jagu]	1) 자[ja] 2) 자꾸나[jagguna]

TABLE OF THE IMPERATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERB

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
1) 십시오[sipsio], 세요[seyo] 2) 라구요[raguyo], 라요[rayo]	1) 시오[sio] 2) 게[ge] 3) 구려[guryo], 라구[ragu]	1) 라[ra] 2) 아라[ara]/어라[ora]/여라[yora] 3) 려무나[ryomuna] 4) 렴[ryom], 렴아[ryoma]

TABLE OF THE CONNECTING ENDINGS OF THE VERB, ADJECTIVE OR VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

classification		connecting ending
coordinative	copulative	(1) 고[go] (2) 며[myo], 면서[myonso] (3) ㄹ뿐더러[lbbundoro] (4) 거니와[goniwa], 려니와[ryoniwa]
subordinative	adversative	(1) 나[na], 되[doe] (2) 지만[jiman], 지마는[jimanun], 건만[gonman], 건마는[gonmanun], 련만[ryonman], 련마는[ryonmanun] (3) ㄴ데[nde], 는데[nunde], 던데[donde] (4) ㄴ바[nba], 는바[nunba]
	disjunctive	(1) 나[na], 건[gon], 든[dun] (2) 거나[gona], 든지[dunji], 든가[dun·ga] (3) 거니[goni], ㄹ라[lla]
	condition	(1) 면[myon], 거든[godun], 느라면[nuramyon], 더라면[doramyon], ㄹ라면[llamyon], 자면[jamyon] (2) 아도[ado]/어도[odo]/여도[yodo], 더라도[dorado] (3) ㄹ망정[lmangjong], ㄹ지언정[ljionjong], ㄹ지라도[ljirado] (4) 기로[giro], 기로서니[girosoni] (5) ㄴ들[ndul], 던들[dondul] (6) 나마[nama] (7) 아야[aya]/어야[oya]/여야[yoya]
	cause	(1) 므로[muro] (2) 니[ni], 니까[nigga], 느라니[nurani], 느라니까[nuranigga]

		(3) 더니[doni] (4) ㄴ만큼[nmankum], ㄴ즉 [njuk], 는만큼[nunmankum] 느니만큼[nunimankum], 던만큼[donmankum] (5) 기에[gie], 길래[gillae], 거늘[gonul]
	order	(1) 다[da], 다가[daga] (2) 자 [ja] (3) 고서[goso]
	method or means	아[a]/어[o]/여[yo]
	purpose or intention	(1) 려[ryo], 려고[ryogo], 자고[jago], 고저[gojo], 느라고[nurago] (2) 러[ro]
	negation	지[ji]

TABLE OF THE ATTRIBUTIVE ENDINGS OF THE VERB

attributive ending of the verb	tense
는[nun]	present
느[n]	past
던[don]	past continuous
ㄹ[l]	future

TABLE OF THE ATTRIBUTIVE ENDINGS OF THE ADJECTIVE

attributive ending of the adjective	tense
ㄴ[n]	present
던[don]	past continuous
ㄹ[l]	future

TABLE OF THE ATTRIBUTIVE ENDINGS OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

attributive ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral	tense
ㄴ[n]	present
던[don]	past continuous
ㄹ[l]	future

TABLE OF THE ENDINGS OF THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF THE VERB OR ADJECTIVE

ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective
1. 게 [ge], 도록[dorok] 2. 듯[dut], 듯이[dusi] 3. ㄹ수록[lsurok]

TABLE OF THE TENSE ENDINGS

name \ tense	present	past	future
tense ending	zero ending	았[at], 었[ot], 였[jot]	겠[get]

TABLE OF THE ENDING OF RESPECT

ending of respect	시[si]

TABLE OF THE ENDINGS OF THE VOICE

ending \ form	passive form	causative form
ending of the voice	이[i], 히[hi], 기[gi], 리[ri], 기우[giu], 히우[hiu], 리우[riu], 이우[iu]	이[i], 히[hi], 기[gi], 리[ri], 구[gu] 추[chu], 우[u], 기우[giu], 히우[hiu], 리우[riu], 이우[iu], 으키[uki], 이키[iki]

TABLE OF THE EXCHANGING ENDINGS

ending \ for	verbal form	substantive
exchanging ending	이[i]	ㅁ[m], 기[gi]

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TABLE OF THE AUXILIARY ENDINGS

meaning \ ending	auxiliary ending
relation of inclusion	도[do] also, 마저[majo] also, 조차 [jocha] also
relation of restriction	만[man] only
relation of limitation	부터[buto] from, 까지[ggaji] till
relation of indication	는[nun](ㄴ[n])/은[un]
relation of emphasis	야[ya]/이야[iya]
relation of concession	나[na]/이나[ina], 나마[nama]/이나마[inama], 라도[rado]/이라도[irado]
relation of negation	커녕[konyong]

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